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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/060,792	01/29/2002	Theron Tock	DANAP005	8256
44987	7590	07/03/2006	EXAMINER ALAM, UZMA	
HARRITY SNYDER, LLP 11350 Random Hills Road SUITE 600 FAIRFAX, VA 22030			ART UNIT 2157	

DATE MAILED: 07/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/060,792	<b>Applicant(s)</b> TOCK ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Uzma Alam	<b>Art Unit</b> 2157	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 April 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 and 44-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 and 44-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>all of record</u> .   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

This action is responsive to the response to the arguments and amendments filed April 3, 2006. Claims 3 and 44 are amended to clarify the claims and claim 43 is cancelled. Claims 1-42, 44-50 are pending.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 2, 5-19, 22-30, 34, 35, 38-42 and 44, 47, 49, 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Coley et al. US Patent No. 5,826,014. Coley teaches the invention as claimed including a firewall system for protecting network elements connected to a public network (see abstract).

As per claims 1, 34, 39, and 43 Coley et al. teaches a method, system and computer readable medium for accessing resources on a private network via an intermediary server said method comprising:

(a) receiving a login request from a user for access to the intermediary server (column 10, lines 1-67; column 11, lines 1-31);

(b) authenticating the user (column 9, lines 47-60);

(c) subsequently receiving a resource request from the user at the intermediary server, the resource request requesting a particular operation with respect to a resource from the private network (column 11, lines 8-40; column 54, lines 54-67);

(d) obtaining access privileges for the user (column 9, lines 1-32);

(e) determining whether the access privileges for the user permit the user to perform the particular operation at the private network (column 9, lines 1-32), and

(f) preventing performance of the particular operation at the private network such that a response to the resource request is not had when said determining (e) determines that the access privileges for the user do not permit the user to perform the particular operation at the private network (column 11, lines 8-40).

As per claims 19 and 44, Coley et al. teaches a method for providing remote access to a private network via an intermediary server, said method comprising:

(a) receiving a login request from a remote user for access to the intermediary server (column 10, line 1-67; column 11, lines 1-31);

(b) determining whether the remote user is permitted access to the intermediary server (column 9, lines 47-60);

(c) granting the remote user access to the intermediary server when said determining (b) determines that the remote user is permitted access, the granted access also carries access privileges to predetermined portions of the private network (column 11, lines 8-40, 54-67);

(d) subsequently receiving a resource request from the remote user at the intermediary server, the resource request requesting a particular resource (column 9, lines 1-32)

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(e) determining whether the resource request from the remote user is permitted by the access privileges (column 9, 1-32)

(f) supplying the particular resource to the remote user when said determining (e) determines that the resource request from the user is permitted(column 9, lines 1-32); and

(g) denying the remote user from access to the particular resource when said determining (e) determines that the resource request from the user is not permitted (column 11, lines 8-40).

As per claims 2 and 35, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1 , wherein the particular operation is one of a resource request, a file access operation or an email operation (column 8, lines 26-41)

As per claims 5 and 37, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the intermediary server stores the access privileges for a plurality of users (column 9, lines 1-32; column 11, lines 8-40).

As per claim 6, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1 , wherein the intermediary server stores an authentication identifier for each of a plurality of users, the authentication identifier identifies an external authentication server to be used to perform said authenticating (b) (column 10, lines 36-55; column 11, lines 8-40).

As per claim 7, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 6, wherein the external authentication server is within the private network (column 10, lines 36-55; column 11, lines 8-40).

As per claim 8, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 7, wherein the authentication identifier comprises a network address for the external authentication server (column 9, lines 34-46).

As per claim 9, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the resource request is from a client-side application operating on a client machine (column 8, lines 29-41; column 9, lines 1-32).

As per claim 10, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 9, wherein the client side application is selected from the group consisting of a web browser, an email application or a file access application column 8, lines 26-41).

As per claim 11, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the user is a remote user (column 8, lines 29-41; column 9, lines 1-32).

As per claims 12 and 38, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the resource request is from a client-side application operating on a remote client machine (column 8, lines 29-41; column 9, lines 1-32).

As per claim 13, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the private network is an 25 intranet or other network (column 8, lines 29-41; column 9, lines 1-32).

As per claim 14, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the resource request is from a network browser (column 8, lines 29-41; column 9, lines 1-32).

As per claim 15, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein said method further comprises: (g) performing the particular operation at the private network to determine a response to the resource request when said determining (e) (column 8, lines 29-41; column 9, lines 1-32).

As per claims 16 and 40, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claims 1 and 34, wherein the user has an Internet Protocol (IP) address associated therewith, and wherein said determining (e) comprises:

(e1) determining whether the access privileges for the user permit the user to perform the particular operation at the private network; and

(e2) determining whether the IP address associated with the user is authorized.

As per claims 17 and 41, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 16 and 40, wherein said determining (e) further comprises: (e3) determining whether time-of-day restrictions are satisfied (column 9, lines 61-67; column 10, lines 1-26).

As per claims 18 and 42, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claims 17 and 40, wherein the access privileges comprise permitted operations, authorized IP addresses, and time-of-day restrictions for a plurality of users (column 9, lines 34-67; column 10, line 1-26; column 11, lines 8-53).

As per claims 22 and 47, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 19, wherein said supplying (f) comprises: (f1) determining a host name for a remote server hosting the particular resource being requested, (f2) sending a request for the particular resource to the remote server based on the determined host name; and (f3) receiving, at the intermediary server, a response to the request from the remote server (column 12, lines 6-24; column 13, lines 11-20).

As per claim 24 and 28, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claims 19 and 23, wherein the private network is an intranet (column 8, lines 29-41; column 9, lines 1-32).

As per claims 25 and 29, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claims 19 and 23, wherein the resource request is from a network browser (column 8, lines 29-41; column 9, lines 1-32).



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As per claims 26 and 49, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claims 23 and 34, wherein the resource request is from a client-side application operating on a remote client machine (column 8, lines 29-41; column 9, lines 1-32).

As per claims 27, 30 and 50, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claims 25, 19, and 44 wherein the client-side application is selected from the group consisting of: a web browser, an email application or a file access application (column 8, lines 29-41; column 9, lines 1-32).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 3, 4, 20, 21, 23, 31-33, 37, 45, 46 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coley et al. US Patent No. 5,826,014 in view of Win et al. US Patent No. 6,182,142. Coley teaches the invention as claimed including a firewall system for protecting network elements connected to a public network (see abstract). Win teaches the invention as claimed including access and registry servers to provide secure access to clients (see abstract).

As per claim 3 and 36, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 1. Coley does not teach wherein said authenticating (b) determines whether the user is authenticated based on an external authentication server. Win teaches wherein said authenticating (b) determines whether the user is authenticated based on an external authentication server. Win teaches an access server (106) and registry server (108) that exchange information to authenticate a user. See Figure 5A. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the authentication of Coley with the external authentication of Win. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because this is quality of a conventional firewall system (Coley et al. column 7, lines 19-22).

As per claim 4, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 3. Win does not teach wherein the external authentication server is within the private network. Win teaches wherein said authenticating (b) determines whether the user is authenticated based on an external authentication server. Win teaches an access server (106) and registry server (108) that exchange information to authenticate a user. See Figure 5A. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the authentication of Coley with the external authentication of Win. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because this is quality of a conventional firewall system (Coley et al. column 7, lines 19-22).

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As per claims 20 and 45, Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 19, wherein said supplying (f) comprises: (f1) retrieving the particular resource from a content server. Coley does not teach (f2) modifying at least one URL within the particular resource, and (f3) sending the modified resource to the remote user. Win teaches modifying resources before sending it to the client. Column 8, lines 45-55. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine modification of Win with the resources of Coley. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to provide a more secure resource to the client.

As per claims 21, 23, 46 and 48 Coley et al. teaches a method as recited in claim 19. Coley does not teach wherein said supplying (f) comprises: (f1) modifying the response so that links within the response point to the intermediate server; and (f2) sending the modified resource to the remote user. Win teaches (f1) modifying the response so that links within the response point to the intermediate server; and (f2) sending the modified resource to the remote user. Column 8, lines 45-55. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine modification of Win with the resources of Coley. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to provide a more secure resource to the client.

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As per claim 31, Coley et al. teaches an intermediary server system, comprising: a web server that receives requests for resources from client machines via a network (column 7, lines 1-21);

a protocol handler operatively connected to said web server, said protocol handler receives the requests for resources, modifies the requests to be directed to appropriate remote servers via the private network, and forwards the modified requests for resources to the appropriate remote servers(column 7, lines 35-62); and

a content transformer operatively connected to said protocol handler, said content transformer receives the resources supplied by the appropriate remote servers in response to the modified requests and modifies the resources such that at least certain links contained therein are modified to be directed to said intermediary server system instead of remote servers (column 7, lines 35-62; column 8, lines 63-67; column 9, lines 1-31).

As per claim 32 Coley and Win teach an intermediary server system as recited in claim 31, wherein said intermediary server system further comprises:

An authentication manager that manages access by said client devices to resources on the private network (Coley; column 9, lines 47-60) ; and

A data store for storage of session authentication information and access privileges for the users (column 9, lines 1-37; column 11, lines 8-40),

Wherein access to the resources is not permitted unless the user requesting the access is authenticated and has sufficient access privileges (column 11, lines 8-40).

As per claim 33, Coley and Win teach a system as recited in claim 32,

Wherein said system further comprises an authentication server provided within said private network for authenticating the users to provide authentication results (column 9, lines 47-60), and

Wherein said intermediary server permits or denies access to said private network via said intermediary server by the users based on the authentication results (column 11, lines 8-40).

As per claim 37, Coley teaches a computer readable medium as recited in claim 34. Coley does not teach wherein the intermediary server stores the access privileges for a plurality of users, and wherein the intermediary server stores an authentication identifier for each of a plurality of users, the authentication identifier identifies an external authentication server to be used to perform authentication.

Win teaches Wherein the intermediary server stores an authentication identifier for each of a plurality of users, the authentication identifier identifies an external authentication server to be used to perform authentication. Win teaches an access server (106) and registry server (108) that exchange information to authenticate a user. See Figure 5A. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the authentication of Coley with the external authentication of Win. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because this is quality of a conventional firewall system (Coley et al. column 7, lines 19-22).

***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3, 4, 20, 21 and 31-33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

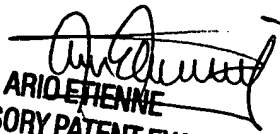
***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Uzma Alam whose telephone number is (571) 272-3995. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Tuesday 5:30 AM - 2:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Uzma Alam  
Ua  
June 15, 2006

  
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